The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

W. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for all kinds of California Wines and Brandy.

Patent Medicines.
For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClarren & McKennan's, 88 Market street, and you will save money. tf

One Case Beautiful GL thams
Will be offered on Monday, for 12½c per yard, at Barker's.

Try It! Try It!!
All persons pronounce Parker's Hair Balsam by all means to be the Mammoth Hair Restorer. Only 50 cents. For sale at Clark's Drug Store, 102 Fifth street.

Spring Opening.
Now in store for inspection and sale, at wholesale and retail, Millinery Goods of every description for the Spring of 1868, Jos. Horne & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street t.

Prices Unaffected---Still Down.
Messrs. Bates & Bell still continue to sell Dry Goods lower than any other house in the city. Nothing can effect their prices for Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Housekeeping Linens, Sheetings, Towels, Damasks, Shawls and General Dry Goods. Remember the Fashionable House of Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street. Ladies will consult their own interest by favoring this house with a purchasing visit.

"Wheeler & Wilson's" The Best.
The evidence of the durability and superiority of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, says a cotemporary, is as conclusive as a demonstration in Euclid. The first of these machines ever made has been run for fourteen years, and always works well. The patentees have made over 300,000 of them, their sales each year for the last five years averaging 10,000 more than any other company, and the testimonials to its superior excellence would fill volumes. Three letter-all to logic. In this article of sewing Machines have arisen and have soon awarded premium, that are now sunk out of sight. But time and trial only evinced the popularity of that which, like this machine, is conceitedly meritorious. The simplicity of the machine, in the application of the lock stitch, is beyond criticism. Its adaptation to the widest range of work, from the finest muslin to the coarsest cloth. *Free from all complication of parts and movements.* In addition to its other excellences, it is the most durable. Especial attention is directed to the fine stock of machines on exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's office and warerooms, No. 25 Fifth street, where all are cordially invited to call and receive instructions, whether intending to purchase or not.

One Hundred Dozen
Ladies' White Hemmed Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, 25c each, on Monday, at Barker's.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best Blackberry Wine ever brought to Pittsburgh.

Waltz Goods,
At Jos. Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Five Cases
Beautiful Lawns open on Monday, at Barker's.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the Rev. Wilson's Great Remedy for Consumption---sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

The Finest Dry Goods
In the city for Spring are now to be found at the Fashionable Dry Goods house of Bates & Bell, No. 21 Fifth street.

Elegant Re-Gilding.
Boyd, Murray & Lawrence, 74 Wood street, (La-Fayette Hall,) are prepared to re-gild frames in the most skillful and satisfactory manner at the lowest cost price. Call and examine our stock of looking glasses, picture frames, engravings, chromos, engravings, stereoscopic views, picture fixtures, stands, brackets, mouldings, &c., &c.

"Massasoit Hair Restorer"
Is cheaper than any other, and the best. Only 45 cents. For sale at Clark's Drug Store, 102 Fifth street.

Great Bargains in Hosiery.
At Jos. Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.
No. 84 Market street, for the finest assortment of Brushes of all kinds, and Toilet Combs.

Go to Barker's
Monday next.

The Victory Gained.
Public opinion pronounced in favor of the Queen of the Wash Tub as the best Washing Fluid ever discovered. It breaks hard water, removes stains---restores the brilliancy of colors---and saves labor. For all kinds of fabrics---is unequalled for cleaning paints, floors, dishes, and is cheaper than any soap ever made, saves money, time and labor. Home Manufacturing Company, No. 136 Wood street. Buy it? Try it!

Go to Barker's
Monday next.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the best Potash and Soda, Aids in the city---at lowest prices.

Flowers, Ribbons,
Hat and Bonnet Frames, for Spring, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Three Cases
Beautiful Shirting Muslins at 12½ cents, on Monday, at Barker's.

"Massasoit"
Restores Grey Hair to its original color, at Clark's Drug Store, 102 Fifth street.

Havana Tobacco,
Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Pimm, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Grand Opening
Of New Goods on Monday, at Barker's.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for all Genuine Patent Medicines, at the lowest rates.

Ladies! Ladies!!
See the New Spring Goods, at Jos. Horne & Co.'s, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street.

Go to Barker's
Monday next.

"Massasoit"
Is a Delightful Hair Dressing. For sale at Clark's, 102 Fifth street.

Trunks, Trunks,
At John Bell's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second. Cheap.

Black Silks.
A large assortment open Monday, at Barker's.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for the Best Table Oil in the city.

Bates & Bell
Are offering unexampled bargains in Dry Goods of every description. Call and examine. No. 21 Fifth street.

Magnificent Assortment
Of Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, in spring colors, on Monday, at Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.
We are offering Full lines of Heavy and Fine Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 99 Market street. tf

Go to Barker's
Monday next.

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 216 Liberty street. sMW

Those Beautiful
Heavy Bleached Table Linens, 50c. More of those on Monday, at Barker's.

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co. 216 Liberty street. sMW

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.
No. 84 Market street, for the best assortment of Pure Wines for medicinal purposes.

Monday Next,
One case of the new Spring Frilled Shirts, at Barker's.

Fine Grates,
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 216 Liberty street. sMW

Boquets,
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 122 Smithfield street. eo

One Hundred and Twenty-Five
Dozen Linen Towels, real Huck pure Linen, 12½c at Barker's, on Monday.

Joseph Horne & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Straw Goods, Ribbons, Notions, Trimming and Hosiery, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Open on Monday.
More of those beautiful Kid Gloves, one dollar, at Barker's.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 216 Liberty street. sMW

Boquets.
At J. R. & A. Murdoch's, 122 Smithfield street. eod

Go to Barker's
Monday next.

The Daily Commercial

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY, AT 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

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The bishops of the province of Canterbury, assembled in convocation, have been debating the question of ritualism. The upshot is a resolution, which declares that the limits of ritual observances "ought to be defined by rightful authority," and that therefore "means should be provided for enforcing the due observance of the rule laid down at the end of the rubric, concerning the service of the Church, with due regard, also, to interpreting diversely taken common rules, and, if necessary, for removing ambiguities in the existing law."

The Wooster Coal Company filed its certificate of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State on Wednesday. It is the intention of the company to mine and sell mineral coal at such points as may be deemed practicable. The capital stock of said company is $100,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The principal office of said company is to be located at Massillon. The corporators are: James A. Barton, Clement Russell, John Mc-Cymonds, James Bayless, Joseph Coleman, Thomas McCullough and James S. Kelley.

IMPEACHMENT!

RETURN DAY OF THE SUMMONS.

The Senate Chamber Thronged.

Inspection of Halls and Corridors.

Great Caution Required of Police.

Arrangement of the Senate Chamber.

Solemnity of the Opening Proceedings.

Andrew Johnson Called to Appear.

His Attorneys Answer for Him.

Forty Days Asked for Preparation.

Ten Days Granted by the Court.

WHEN THE TRIAL SHALL COMMENCE

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1868.

Great Throng in the Senate.

The actual scene at the Senate to-day was far less impressive than when the managers presented the articles of impeachment, though the occasion has excited more general interest. This arose in a great measure from the fact that while only a thousand could gain admission into the Senate wing, a great many thousands in the District were anxious to be present. A large force of policemen were on duty in and around the Capitol. At an early hour the Senate wing was closed, and all the halls and corridors of the building were carefully inspected. The detective force had information of a character which caused great caution. No trouble, however, was anticipated, as such dispositions were made as would meet any contingencies which might arise.

Arrangement of Senate Chamber.

The galleries were opened at ten o'clock, and at eleven nearly all the holders of tickets were present. The only change in the arrangement of the Senate was placing two tables in the area in front of the desk---one on the right for the President's counsel, and one on the left for the House managers---and the distribution of chairs for members of the House among the desks of Senators and around the outer row. More real representatives from the legations were present than on any previous occasion.

Opening of High Court.

Precisely at 1 o'clock, Mr. Wade vacated the chair for the Chief Justice, who took it, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation, which, though now so familiar to the country, still sounds strange and solemn here. Its command to keep silence seemed to press like a weight upon all who heard, and the quiet of the chamber was significant of the authority which stood behind it. The reading of the journal attracted general attention from some of its formal terms, rather than its matter. Among them for instance the following: "The United States against Andrew Johnson, President thereof."

The Impeachment Managers.

While reading the Journal was in progress, the managers appeared at the outer door of the Senate, and waited there till it was finished. Back of them was about a fourth of the House, who did not wait for a formal entrance of the House itself. Mr. Stevens was not able to walk in. The formal announcement of the managers took place. The Chief Justice invited them forward to their seats at the table, when such Senators present as were absent on last sitting were severally sworn.

Duties of Summons.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then gave notice that he had served the summons heretofore issued by the Senate upon Andrew Johnson at his usual place of abode, and made oath to his statement.

Calling on the Defendant.

The statement that almost every circumstance of the trial is without precedent has already become an old story, and yet as those scenes, every day, pass in review before the senate, the marked one to-day was made in response to the order of the Chief Justice directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to call the accused, when this officer rose and went through the usual legal form, as follows: "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, appear and answer to the article of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives of the United States."

The President's Counsel.

This was succeeded by a general quiet, and all eyes were turned to the door leading towards the President's room, as if Mr. Johnson would possibly appear in person. Instead, after a moment's delay, three of his counsel came in walking slowly, and with dignified bearing. First, Mr. Stanbery, tall, and slim and bending forward as he walked; next, Mr. Nelson, large in person in comparison to the former, thick set, and with none of the marks of age upon him, and last Judge Nelson, of Tennessee, who few knew anything about; of medium weight and proportion, and quite gray. Mr. Stanbery sat at the head of the table as leader of the council; Curtis next, and Nelson third in order.

The Impeachers.

At the head of the table of the House managers sat Mr. Bingham, facing the President's counsel; to his left, along the table, were Boutwell, Wilson and Stevens in the order named, and on his right Logan, Williams and Butler.

Butler a Sensation.

The latter had come in late, and at a time, and in a manner that, had these witnessing it been in a place of amusement instead of the Senate, there would have been a perfect roar of laughter. Just as the Sergeant-at-arms had concluded his call of "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States," Mr. Butler hastily entered the front doors of the Senate chamber, and stood alone at the bar, while the Sergeant-at-Arms finished. Most of the audience failed to notice his entry till their eyes turned from the desk to see if the President would indeed answer in person, when the well known form of Butler met their gaze. The transition from gravity to merriment was sudden and extremely ludicrous.

The House Enter Unannounced.

At this point the Speaker of the House, accompanied by his officers, and followed by a majority of the members, appeared at the bar. There was a moment's hesitation in recognizing the body, as so many had come in in advance no one expected their formal appearance. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, however, advancing to the bar called out in an under tone, heard all over the Chamber, "Where's the Sergeant-at-Arms?" Of course this attracted official notice as well as the notice of all present, and the House was formally received.

Reply of the President.

The Chief Justice then directed the counsel for the President to put in their reply to the articles, whereupon Mr. Stanbery exhibited authority for himself and his associates to appear for the President, and in his name announced the following named counsel, to wit: Henry Stanbery, J. S. Black, Wm. M. Evarts, B. S. Curtis, and Thomas A. Nelson, and asked for forty days in which to answer. This request Mr. Stanbery supported in a mild and dignified speech.

Extension of Time Opposed.

Mr. Bingham, on the part of the managers, in brief remarks, maintained that under the rule adopted, a plea must be entered and the trial proceed.

Judge Curtis followed on the part of the President, urging strongly that the interpretation put upon rule by the managers was not correct.

To this Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, further replied on the part of the managers, and expressed surprise that the counsel should construe the rule as they had done.

Popularity of Counsel.

Up to this time the speeches on both sides had been dignified, courteous and moderate in tone and manner. Each speaker had been closely watched and followed, and the impression made was quite apparent. It was no new thing to most present to watch the pride and bearing of the greater part of those who composed the House managers, but there was general curiosity regarding the President's counsel. At first, Mr. Stanbery made a good impression, though Mr. Curtis evidently was better received, but when Stanbery spoke a second time there was an impatient manner, an excited tone and a style of remark strangely suggestive of sundry ugly passages in the President's veto message and other communications which have heretofore been attributed to other pens than that of the Attorney General.

There was an uneasy feeling over a great part of the audience. It began to look as if needless delay in the trial would yet be secured by the President's party, and this feeling was somewhat strengthened by the order submitted by Mr. Edwards as a substitute for the President's request, as the feeling had been quite general that the Senate would not grant over ten days.

Upon this Governor Morton immediately moved that the Senate retire to consult, and their vote without full and free interchange of opinions was avoided.

Deliberation of the Court.

The Senate retired to the marble room and was absent two hours and ten minutes. At the consultation, the Chief Justice presided, but did not vote. Most of those present expressed their views briefly. It soon became evident that on the part of the Republicans, while not only willing but desirous to give the President all the time that could properly be asked, there was no disposition on the part of any to yield a single day merely for delay. The Democrats were a unit in favor of the full forty days asked for, but in this no Republican gave them support of a vote. The first vote taken was upon a proposition to require an answer in a week from to-day, the twentieth, and was carried by four majority, a number of Republicans being absent. Afterwards it was urged that little could be gained by beginning so late in the week, and the vote was reconsidered by two majority in order to change to a day earlier in the week. Opinion then was somewhat divided between Monday, 23d, and Wednesday, 25th. The proposition for latter day was, after a short debate, withdrawn, and Monday, 23d, fixed by nearly the entire Republican vote.

Decision of the Court.

At ten minutes after four the Senate returned to the chamber. The managers who had also been in consultation, and counsel for the defense, who had retired to a private room, had preceded the Senate. Chief Justice Chase announced the decision reached, when Mr. Bingham, on the part of the managers, moved that the trial be ordered to begin immediately after the managers should file an answer to the President's response. Upon this the first vote approaching a test occurred, and while it should be distinctly understood that of most of the Republicans voting none were actuated alone by the opinion that it would be more in accordance with all the proprieties to grant a little longer time. The vote was also regarded as so dividing the Senate as to show that those voting in the affirmative may be relied upon as men determined that the matter of impeachment shall move on promptly. It will be noticed that among them are names of Senators whom malicious persons have attempted to injure by statements that they could not be relied upon in a close vote. The vote on bringing on the trial immediately was as follows:

YEAS---Senators voting aye: Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire; Pomeroy, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates. Republicans voting no: Anthony, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howe, the two Morrills, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Willey. It will be noticed that Mr. Wade did not vote. He was present throughout. On the contrary, Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, the President's son-in-law, voted in all cases, this conduct excited general comment, considering the fact of Mr. Wade's constant refusal to vote.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, next made a proposition that the trial should begin on the 6th of April.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, wanted to fix the first of April, but subsequently withdrew it to allow a proposition of Senator Conkling to be entertained, that unless the Senate should order otherwise for cause shown, the trial should proceed whenever the managers should respond to the President's answer. Mr. Butler was put forward by the managers to oppose the motion of Mr. Sherman, and a number of points he made were thoroughly appreciated by the Republicans. Among them his keen argument for the great strength of the articles drawn from the fact that such able lawyers as the President had retained asked for forty days in which to prepare a formal answer. After a short response from Mr. Wilson, which impressed the hearers rather favorably so far as voice and manner were concerned, the proposition of Senator Conkling has passed by a party vote, with the addition of Mr. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, the vote standing 40 to 10.

Response Satisfied.

With the result the Republicans are well pleased, and the misgivings which some felt during the earlier part of the day have entirely disappeared this evening, and a general confidence and satisfaction prevails.

The Recess in the Senate.

While the Senate was out for consultation a very lively scene was presented on the floor, in the galleries and in all the lobbies and halls of the Senate wing. Little groups of both parties gathered on the floor. A general visiting took place among those who remained in the galleries, while the halls were filled with promenaders, and the hum of voices throughout the Senate wing was incessant. No such license before any tribunal of justice and the tribunal are very distinct transactions; that is perfectly understood. A very remarkable case in the state trials lies before me, where Lord Holt presided at the trial of Sir Richard Brown Preston and others for high treason. When counsel appeared as the gentlemen appear this morning, in the Court to ask for continuance, the answer which fell from the lips of the Lord Chief Justice was, "we are not to consider the question of the trial or time of trial until a plea be pleaded," because, as his Lordship very well remarked, it may happen no trial will be required. Perchance you may plead guilty to the indictment. The rule lying before us regulates the time and manner of pleading, providing that if defendant appears and shall plead guilty, there may be no further proceedings in the case for trial about it---nothing would remain to be done but to pronounce judgment under the Constitution. It is time for us to talk about the trial when we have an issue. That is plain once, a simple one, and I may be pardoned for saying that I do not perceive anything in rules ten and eleven to which the learned counsel have referred, which, in any kind of construction, can be applied to limit the effect of the words in rule eight, to wit: that if the party fail to appear either in person or by counsel on the day named in the summons, or shall fail to plead or demur to the plea of not guilty; and further, that if failing on the day named in the summons, either in person or by attorney, to answer the articles, the trial shall proceed ex parte, the same as if he had pleaded guilty. When words are plain in written law, there is an end of construction; they shall be followed. The managers so thought when they appeared at this bar, and said, in that the rule be enforced, not postponed for forty days, to be met at the end of that time, perhaps, with a dilatory plea, and a motion, if you please, to quash the articles, on a question raising inquiry whether this is the Senate of the United States.

It seems to me, if I may be pardoned in making further remark, that in order to proceed with these rules, the summons shall issue to be returned on a certain day, giving, as in this case, six days in advance. It was indeed necessary to enable the President, on the day fixed for his appearance, to come to this bar and make his answer to the articles. I may be pardoned for saying further, that it is doubtless known to every one within the hearing of my voice that technical rules do in no way control or limit or temper the action of this body; that under the rule of practice, every convenient course by which this party can make to these articles, if they be articles at all, if they be proferred by a competent tribunal at all, can be attempted.

Why, then, this delay of forty days to draw up the answer? What we desire to know on behalf of the House of Representatives, by whose order we appear here, is whether an answer is to be filed in accordance with the rule, or of this rule we can obtain at this issue. This is not my purpose to enter on the discussion at all as to postponing the day for the progress of the trial. My desire is, for the present, to see whether under this rule and by force of this rule we can obtain at this issue.

The question was on Mr. Conkling's amendment, and the vote resulted ayes 40, noes 10.

YEAS.

Anthony,	Grimes,	Ross,
Cameron,	Harlan,	Sherman,
Cattell,	Henderson,	Sprague,
Chandler,	Howard,	Stewart,
Cole,	Howe,	Sumner,
Conkling,	Morgan,	Thayer,
Conness,	Morrill, Me;	Tipton,
Corbett,	Morrill, Vt;	Trumbull,
Drake,	Morton,	Van Winkle,
Ferry,	Nye,	Willey,
Fessenden,	Patterson, N. H.	Williams,
Fowler,	Pomeroy,	Wilson,
Frelinghuysen,	Ramsay,	Yates---40.

NAYS.

Bayard,	Hendricks,	Patterson, Tenn;
Buckalew,	Johnson,	Saulsbury,
Davis,	McCreery,	Vickers---10.
Dixon,		

The vote order as amended was then adopted without division, when at 5:15 the court adjourned until the 23d inst.

Senator SHERMAN offered the following order, which was read:

Ordered, That the trial of the articles of impeachment shall proceed on the 6th day of April next.

Senator HOWARD---I hope not, Mr. President.

Mr. BUTLER---Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate, however ungracious it may seem on the part of the managers representing the House of Representatives, and thereby representing the people of the United States, in pressing an early trial of the accused, yet our duty to those who send us here, representing their wishes, speaking in their behalf, and by their command, the peace of the country, the interests of the people all seem to require that we should urge the speediest possible trial. We must not shut our eyes to the fact that there are railroads and telegraphs to give the accused the privilege of calling his counsel together, and of getting answers from any witnesses that we have summoned, and to bring them here. It should have an important bearing on the course we are to take that I submit, it is not to be overlooked that railroads and telegraphs have changed the order of things in every other business of life. We recognize that fact; why should we not in this?

Passing from that which is but an incident, a detail, perhaps, will you allow me to suggest that the ordinary course of justice, the ordinary delays of courts, the ordinary time given in ordinary cases for men to answer when called before courts of justice, have no application to this case. Not even, sir, when cases are heard before the Supreme Court of the United States are the rules applicable to this particular case. For this reason, if no other, that when ordinary trials are had, when ordinary questions are examined at the bar of any court of justice, there is no danger to the Commonwealth in delay. The republic may take no detriment if the trial is delayed; to give the accused time interferes with nobody; to give him indulgence hurts no one, and may help him, but I submit with deference that when for the first time in the history of the world a nation has brought its ruler to the bar of its highest court under the rules and forms provided by the Constitution, all analogy, all likeness to an ordinary trial ceases there. I say the Chief Executive, who is commander of your armies, who claims that command, who controls through his subordinates your treasury, who controls your navy, who controls all the elements of power, who controls your foreign relations, who may complicate in an hour's passion by his act the whole nation, is the respondent at your bar, and I respectfully submit that the very question here at issue this day is whether he shall control beyond the reach of your laws and outside of your laws the army of the United States.

After further remarks in the same view, Mr. Butler said: While all the time known to be necessary when the case came to trial it should be granted, no time should be fixed in advance, they should not presume in advance that the respondent could not get ready. Let him put in his answer; then if he showed the absence of necessary witness, the managers would either acquiesce in a proper delay, or admit all he sought to prove by testimony. He would not deny the respondent a single indulgence consistent with the public safety. They would be more privileges than they were willing to grant him.

Mr. WADE having taken the chair as presiding officer, Mr. Butler made an ineffectual effort to go into executive session, adjourned at half-past five till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. FARNSWORTH asked for the reading of the journal to be dispensed with, but Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, remarking that he understood a bill had been rushed through yesterday without the knowledge of the House, alluding to an amendment to the Judiciary act, taking appelate powers from the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Mr. KELLEY presented a petition of sixty-seven citizens of Philadelphia, setting forth that they labored on his Arlington estate severally from thirty-five to fifty-five years without wages, and had frequently been promised by Andrew Johnson that a bill would be passed by Congress to grant to each twenty acres out of the estate, which is now the property of the United States.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the act to provide internal revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and moved the previous question.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved that the bill and amendment be tabled. The yeas and nays were ordered, but the matter was passed over temporarily informally.

Mr. MAYNARD asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, it is the duty of the Speaker, in the absence of the Chief Justice of the United States, presiding at the trial of the impeachment of the President, to preside over the deliberations and government of the days proceedings, and refrain from participating in the debate on the trial.

Mr. SPALDING objected. It was too important a resolution to be now passed.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, that 5,000 copies extra be printed of the report of the proceedings of the impeachment trial for the members of the House. Rejected.

Mr. KERR moved that during the trial the House meet for the transaction of business, but transact no legislative business.

While objection was made to the introduction of the proposition by Mr. Maynard that the House attend the Senate daily during the trial of the President in a body, one by Mr. DAWES to so do day was agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL rose to a question of privilege of the proceedings of the impeachment trial for the members of the House. Rejected.

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The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

THE Mayor of Baltimore has vetoed the ordinance for the abl of the Connellsville road, but we are assured that hardly a doubt exists that it will be passed nevertheless. Only three votes were recorded against the ordinance on its passage, and its friends are confident of their ability of overriding the veto. It is to be hoped that Baltimore will not so much stand in her own light as to drive away from her the trade of Pittsburgh and the West.

ANDREW JOHNSON was formally arraigned yesterday before the high Court of Impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. The proceedings will be found reported in our Washington dispatches. They open an entirely new chapter in the history of our country. In regard to the result, scarcely a doubt exists; and, to use a commercial phrase, the country has already "discounted" the result—that is, all the evil effects of impeachment have been realized.

IT is proper to say that the name of JOHN McD. CROSSAN for alternate delegate to Chicago, from the 22d District, in the place of JACOB F. SLAGLE, who was selected by the District Convention, was a clerical error in the proceedings of the State Convention. As it was not the intention of the State Convention in any manner to interfere with delegates thus chosen, Mr. SLAGLE will stand as the choice of the District, and as the wish of the State Convention and also of Mr. CROSSAN.

THE Baltimore *Commercial*, in an article on the Connellsville road, says:

> It is true it has been stated that Pennsylvania-manufactures in the Ohio valley would oppose the measure contemplated in favor of the road, and in consequence of the opposition of which we cannot for an instant entertain, any such idea—cannot believe that however selfish might be the motives which have given an unenviable notoriety to Harrisburg and Pennsylvania legislation, but do something in their favor. That any hostile feeling can be prevented much less be occupied by them.

It is entirely true that the Monopoly which has given an unenviable notoriety to the Pennsylvania Legislature, has transferred its operations to Baltimore, in the hope of yet defeating the Connellsville Road. The Northern Central is its instrument, and we are assured that the CAMERONS are as active in Maryland against the Connellsville as its opponents ever were in Pennsylvania.

THE result in New Hampshire has dashed all the fine hopes of the Democracy, and cast a thick gloom over their future. More than that, it has taught them that absolutely there is no hope for them. Every one of them will concede that if under the circumstances which attended the recent canvass they could not carry New Hampshire or even make a gain, there is not a ghost of a chance for them at the Presidential election. Everything was in their favor. They were confident and determined to win, fully realizing that it was a life-or-death struggle with them. And in proportion as the result is depressing to the Democrats it is inspiring to the Republicans. But the Republicans should remember, however, that it is only by doing as their brethren in New Hampshire have done that the ultimate battle can be won. It is now absolutely certain that no great change in public sentiment has taken place, and that the claim loudly put forth by the Democrats, that the ebb of the tide was going to carry them into power, is groundless. While, therefore, we rejoice over the victory in New Hampshire, let us everywhere prepare for the Presidential battle.

PENNNSYLVANIA IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania in the Chicago Convention will present the names of GRANT and CURTIN, as their choice for President and Vice President. The preference for GRANT was unanimous, and for CURTIN next to unanimous, he being the choice of four-fifths of the delegates, chosen and instructed after an active canvass—a result unprecedented in the history of the State. Nothing could add to the emphasis of such a declaration by the Republicans of Pennsylvania. That Governor CURTIN should receive such an indorsement is not at all strange. No citizen of the Commonwealth was ever better known to all the people than ANDREW G. CURTIN; and it is absolutely certain that should he henceforth occupy none but the private walks of life, his name will be as enduring in history as any that has been inscribed on its pages. It has been his fortune to achieve this for himself and his memory. Few men ever achieve more. That his fellow citizens should propose to elevate him to a still higher position is but natural, though it matters little for his fame whether he reach it or not. That is secure.

It would be repeating the history of the war to recount the services of our great War Governor, as he was happily styled in the resolution of the convention; and were we to recount the evidence of his strength at home, we could point to nothing so significant as the vote of the minority—being but a fifth of the Convention—for Mr. WADE, cast in the almost absolute certainty that within one month he will be the President, with all the patronage of the Government at his disposal. That the minority were as sincere as the majority, no one will pretend to dispute; and though their opposition was earnest it was by men who will give of all their efforts in support of the ultimate decision. The resolutions of the Convention are an emphatic declaration of principles—written and adopted amid the congratulations of thousands, and repeated all over the land, for the great victory in New Hampshire, presaging certain triumph in the Presidential contest which it so auspiciously opens. The convention was composed of true and earnest men, themselves resolved, and representing a constituency fully determined, to stand by Congress and its policy. With them as is the case with the people at large, the name of GRANT was felt to be a tower of strength, and no one doubted, though all know how severe the contest must be, that victory would crown their exertions. In such a frame of mind, under such a prospect, and with such a determination, the Republicans of Pennsylvania present as their choice the names of GRANT and CURTIN, believing that such a ticket is the one best suited, not only to win the victory here, but in every State where loyalty rules.

The selection of a gentleman of such a high standing in the Republican party at home and abroad as THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., as one of the electors at large, is a fitting recognition of the claims of the West and an appropriate compliment to that gentleman, though it was not sought by him. His eloquence and exertions in the past have helped to swell our victories, and in the coming canvass [illegible] the most effective laborer in selecting WILLIAM FREW, Esq., for elector of the 22d district, the Convention presented a gentleman whom the Republicans will delight to honor and whose character and standing give strength to our cause.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE AND ITS DANGER.

Travelers used to tell how a certain African prince, living not very far from Timbuctoo, daily evinced his condescension and his sense of his own importance. His sable majesty, shining from the application of oil, and, with the exception of a sailor's jacket, clothed like ADAM before the fall, was accustomed every day when he had dined, to cause a gracious proclamation to be made, that the kings o f France, Room and of all the world might, with his consent, now satisfy their hunger. All must have also heard of the young gentleman just graduated at Cambridge with the highest honors of the University, who, entering Drury Lane theater at the same moment with the Prince Regent, and seeing the people rise *en masse* in recognition of somebody, at once became ruddy with blushes, and remarked to his companion how singular it was the Londoners should so soon know of the arrival of the senior wrangler in town.

These stories may serve as illustrations of the illusions of self-esteem. People are liable to over-rate their own importance and to ascribe to their influence events with which they have had nothing to do. Foreigners have incorrectly alleged that Americans are peculiarly apt to fall into this mistake—which is only a variation of the old charge, that we are a particularly vain people. Much of the harsh criticism of which we have been the object, has undoubtedly originated in the prevalence of this impression. Those who deem the impression correct, must have forgotten the commonly asserted claim of the English that they are "the lords of human kind"—of the Germans that they are "the thinkers of the world"—and of the French that "they are the most civilized of men." However, modesty is admitted to be a graceful, if not an advantageous virtue in individuals, why should it not be so regarded in a nation? As in recording our actual achievements, we ought to abide rigorously by reality, and "to hug our facts," as EMERSON says, so in endeavoring to estimate our influence abroad, the reflex and impalpable results of our national life, our speculation ought to be marked by perfect fairness. The fable of the fly on the wheel ought never to be forgotten, nor should we afford occasion by our oblivion of logic, for the application of the venerable proverb which makes "Tenterden steeple the cause of Goodwin sands." "After this, therefore, on account of this" is an easy fallacy to fall into.

Some of the characters stamped by the United States on the face of the outside world are so obvious and legible, that we are able to read them in foreign eyes. The glass of national pride is not needed to magnify them to recognition. These impressions, visible so far and thrusting themselves on the notice of an American citizen wherever he journeys over the earth, are essential elements of our national consciousness. Look at American influence in the remote and in the nearer East, for example. At this moment probably all intelligent foreign residents on those distant shores, of whatever nationality, are unanimous in conceding to this country the most important agency in opening up the mighty empires of Japan and China to the commercial and diplomatic intercourse of mankind. As results of the first change thus effected, there is much reason to anticipate a wide-reaching, if not an entire revolution in the long established governments of both those countries. In the nearer East also, in Asia Minor and in the Levant, American influence exerted through missionaries and teachers, is said by English Ambassadors, to be silently undermining settled institutions and preparing the way for revolution. In Europe the impression of our example and of some of our books, has long been recognized, with sorrow by a few and with joy by the many. Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen agree in seeing in our revolution one chief exciting cause of the tremendous events which made France a republic. The history of our revolution, by BOTTA, has certainly exerted much influence on the progress of liberal ideas in Italy; and during all the recent troubles and conflicts of that country, America has been the polar star of the opponents of absolutism. In England the references of the reformers to the history of this country, have been so frequent and the arguments thus derived, so convincing, that the charge most generally alleged against them by the Tories is, that they are seeking to Americanize English institutions. The recently passed Reform Bill was just as certainly an outcome of our late civil war, as was the abolition of slavery in the South.

But why enter into these details? To enhance our national vanity? to cherish our own conceit as citizens of this republic, and to exult in its greatness? No. There are indications in the public sentiment of a portion of our population, which must make every thoughtful American regard our influence with misgiving, or even with fear. Not only in England, but in France and in Germany many of the educated classes, have been in the habit of saying, that a Democratic government like ours, might do well enough in times of peace—but that in the exigencies of war, it would certainly fail. Recent events in our history must have convinced these people of their mistake. There are some critics of Democracy who are now predicting that American citizens will not submit to the taxation necessary to discharge the debts incurred by the war—and that the masses, profoundly immoral, will choose rather to bear any burden of infamy however great, than discharge their pecuniary obligations in an honest way. Whatever apologies may be alleged, or subterfuges of casuistry resorted to in justification of the proposed repudiation; of one thing we must be certain, that in its consummation nearly all the intelligent and steadfast friends of America throughout the world will see the perpetration of a villainous deed. The question is a simple one. No deep knowledge of finance, no searching exploration of statistical tables, or prolonged metaphysical meditation is required to understand it to the foundation. There is not in the question the finest quodlibet for the shrewdest attorney to hang an argument upon. Should this great nation by perpetrating the rascality, verify the predictions of their ill-wishers, the deplorable result will not be, that they have incurred the contempt of the world, but that they deserve it. It in the course of some years, or months after the commission of the act, our newspapers should have, among the news of the day, to announce a general revival of —— morality in the country, christian language would be found inadequate to describe the effect of the statement. We should be compelled to betake ourselves to the phraseology of the ancient Greeks and say, that having for some time been the derision of men, we had at length become the subject of "the inextinguishable laughter of the gods." A profession of superior morality would alone be needed to complete the infamy of the American people.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on Wednesday, the tariff on coal was reduced forty cents per ton from Cumberland and Piedmont to Baltimore, and fifty cents per ton on gas coals from Newburg, Fairmont and Clarksburg, and corresponding reduction of way rates was made upon the main stem and branches. The reduction will make a difference in the net earnings of the company of fully six hundred dollars per day. The reduction is prompted by the hope that it will largely increase the coal business of the road.

IT appeared in the course of a libel suit against the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the daily circulation of that paper is between 18,000 and 20,000, and that the weekly edition has 4,000.

A NEW YORK letter says the Republicans there "think Curtin is the most formidable opponent Fenton will have at Chicago."

The Northern Ohio Iron Works, Cleveland, are running day and night.

MR. BEECHER'S NOVEL.

Norwood; or, Village life in New England.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to Mr. Beecher's orthodoxy or as to his style of preaching, we presume there is none as to his various talents. Those who have frequently heard him discourse, know how effectively he can reason, how powerfully appeal to the sensibilities, how cogently address the will through the passions, and how highly he can delight the imagination by beautiful descriptions, and all within the compass of a single speech of an hour's duration. Versatility is indeed the characteristic which none will deny him. For many years regarded as a great preacher probably few of his regular hearers have ever doubted that he might have been just as great an advocate, or as great a physician. Many were long ago satisfied that Mr. Beecher was a poet—as he seldom preached a sermon in which *that* was not evident. Mr. Bonner was satisfied that he could shine as a novelist, and at length succeeded in putting this notion to the test of experiment by inducing him to write a story for the *Ledger*. Norwood as it appeared week after week in that paper, certainly had more readers than a serial story ever had before. Some may have been disappointed in it. To Mr. Beecher's credit be it said, he disdained the arts by which success is sometimes assured. As Norwood there is no attempt to gratify those who delight in the sensational, still less to please [person of meaner tastes. It is obvious to the thoughtful reader of this story, that its author writes with a higher motive than merely to please anybody. The chief characters are apparently drawn from the life, with a skill in selecting and arranging details which make the reader as well acquainted with them as if he had known them in the flesh. The Catheart's, the Wentworths, Judge Bacon, Tommy Taft and the rest seem to us like old friends. Some of them are very agreeable people and all worth knowing. The book also abounds in excellent description of scenery. Another interesting feature of Norwood is one which imparts permanent value to the book. In it several of the great social problems of the age are discussed as ably and satisfactorily as in any other volume within our knowledge. Principles of life and conduct well adapted to stimulate thought, and to be practically useful, are scattered here and there through the book. Norwood may not be a first-class novel, but it is a good story, and something more—a book which everyone may read with pleasure and advantage. On sale at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s.

Pittsburgh and Newberne.

In reviewing the trade interests of Pittsburgh, we see its enterprise and capital uniting to stretch its iron arms east, north and west, connecting with prominent points of trade and travel—thus securing to the Iron City its legitimate share of the trade of the country. In this there is much of commercial wisdom. But in the effort to secure a large share of the passing trade, one very important avenue is left entirely closed, to which there is, or can be no competition. And that is a line of direct communication with the South. It is true the Monongahela river opens up a few miles—sixty or seventy—at some seasons of the year, but it is not of its improvement I would speak, nor to which I would call the attention of capitalists. But it is the importance of a railroad along the western side of the Laurelhill Mountains, connecting Pittsburgh with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Newberne. To show its feasibility, take any ordinary map, follow the Monongahela river to its source, in Randolph county, West Virginia, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles (air line); then across a table land of five miles to the head waters of the Elk river, which, in ten miles will bring you to a gap or narrow cut in the Greenbriar Mountain; a distance of five miles more will strike the Greenbriar river; following it to its junction with the New river, fifty miles further, we then turn Southeast up the New river, the same distance, to Newberne, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Thus we have a distance of two hundred and seventy-five or three hundred miles, not across mountains, but following the channels of nature; not through a sterile region, but one as rich in minerals, as productive in agriculture and as thickly overspread with lumber as any now open to Pittsburgh commerce and enterprise. That such a road will pay you have but to name the main towns, already of considerable size, such as Monongahela City, Brownsville, Morgantown, Fairmont, Grafton, Phillippi, Beverly, Huntersville, Lewisburgh and Newberne. Many of these places are directly dependent on Pittsburgh, while the others, if supplied from Pittsburgh, must be through very circuitous routes. But the opening up of a country already in a good state of cultivation, will be but a meagre item in comparison with the advantages of the States beyond. When a railroad of three hundred miles will connect with roads already built, running into seven Southern States, we think the prospect sufficiently flattering to enlist not only the money of capitalists but the enterprise of manufacturers. Who is there that has not stood upon the Monongahela wharf and seen the immense loads of Pittsburgh manufactures awaiting a rise in the Ohio river to get into the South and Southwest, and has not seen the need of immediate communication? Here we have almost a natural grade, inviting the laying down of the rails, when all this hampered capital will find an outlet, and much trade that is now directed to Wheeling, Cincinnati and Baltimore would find its way direct to the manufactory. Will not the people of Southwestern Pennsylvania take hold of this idea and carry it into completion? It is time the masterly inactivity which has so long held us be broken, and the onward of progress become our motto; that while the rush of empire is past us we may not be entirely left in the distance, but secure a portion of the enterprise of this energetic age.

CARNEGIE, HAILS, PA. J. W. DANGERFIELD.

The Magnolia Insurance Case.

Two weeks ago there appeared in the daily papers a dispatch from St. Louis relative to the suit of Marshall & Kilpatrick, owners of the steamer Magnolia, against the Thames Insurance Company, in which the inference was conveyed that Mr. Marshall was on trial for arson. The Insurance Company in their defense in the above case, found a willing witness in a pilot formerly employed on the steamer Magnolia. This witness, Ostrander by name, it was proven by other witnesses, was actuated by sordid motives; that he had a falling out with Marshall; that he had threatened repeatedly to do him an injury; that he offered to get out of the way for $5,000; that he said he went into the case to make money out of it, and that he intended to do it; and that he said he could get money out of the insurance companies to testify in the case, with the view of inducing plaintiffs to pay him not to testify. The verdict of the jury was in favor of Messrs. Marshall & Kilpatrick, which shows conclusively that no importance was attached to Ostrander's evidence. Mr. Marshall was reared in Pittsburgh, and is well known to most of our prominent business men.

How It Is Regarded.

The Baltimore *Post* is a lively paper advocating extreme radical doctrines. It has its eyes and ears open to catch every radical sound, and the latest thing it has heard is the expression of preference for Ex-Governor Curtin for the Vice Presidency by the Pennsylvania State Convention. It comments as follows:

> It will need sadly be said that no statesman could more worthily fulfil that high position than Andrew G. Curtin. His record has been straightforward and consistent. His Republicanism is not of the "galvanized order," but dates its origin to the struggle between freedom and slavery. We can but think it the duty of the Republican party to nominate the best man for the country on the strongest ticket, but if the claims of the Keystone State should be acknowledged, and that high honor conferred on the citizen of her choice, the name of Andrew G. Curtin will send strength to the ticket, and afford a guarantee of its faithful adherence to Republican principles.

THE citizens of Baltimore are making arrangements for a grand reception of the steamer Baltimore, the pioneer of the new line of steamships between Bremen and that city. The officers of the vessel will be escorted by a civic and military procession to their hotel, bells of churches, workshops, engine houses, &c., will be rung, and a grand commercial banquet will wind up the demonstration. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who are mainly instrumental in establishing the line, have subscribed liberally towards the demonstration.

THE Cleveland *Leader* says that the engineer of the water works of that city, in boring with in a rod of the water's edge of Lake Erie, penetrated through seventy-eight feet of clay, when they reached sand and slate rock, and after that water in large quantities, accompanied by strange subterranean noises. Symptoms of gas were discernible, and upon the application of a light to the mouth of the apperture a clear stream of flame shot up several feet into the air. This was on Friday last, and the flow has been uninterrupted since that time. It is thought by many that the gas can be utilized, although to what extent is not known, the amount of the supply being as yet undeveloped.

CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, held at Zanesville on the 4th of March, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz: Hugh J. Jewett and Daniel Applegate, of Zanesville; William Dennison and Joseph R. Swan, of Columbus; Simon Gephart, of Dayton; William H. Clement, of Cincinnati; J. H. Heaton, of St. Clairsville; John King, Jr., Jos. W. Jenkins, Joseph H. Rieman, Walter B. Brooks and James Harvey, of Baltimore. The new Board re-elected Hon. Hugh J. Jewett President of the Company.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

THERE will be a Mass Temperance meeting in the First Methodist church, East Common, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening next, under the auspices of the Allegheny Temperance League. The question, "Shall Temperance be made a Test of Eligibility to Office or be Considered in Political Issues?" will be the subject of an address by the Rev. V. Lucas, the pastor of the church in which the meeting assembles. From the importance of the subject to be considered, and the well-known ability and devotion to the cause of the speaker, there should be a crowded house. Mr. Lucas will probably be followed in short speeches by other eminent advocates of the Temperance reform as applied to the political movements of the times.

THE Sons of Temperance, Division No. 42, now meets on Tuesday evening of each week in their beautiful Hall on Seventh street. The sterling leaders in this movement are indefatigable in their efforts to save people from destruction. Young men work in this Division with a will and a love such as the churches might worthily imitate. No labor seems too difficult, no weather too inclement, no poor drunkard too low and lost to engage the sympathies and witness the work of the active members of the Division. The attendance is regular and harmonious, the many who meet and minister with regrets, save in thinking of the *few* who habitually absent themselves from the Order and weary in well doing.

THE eminent philanthropist, Judge Comstock, of Randolph, New York, lately deceased, has left $100,000 as a donation to Allegheny College, at Meadville. This institution is under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is in a most flourishing condition.

THERE will be preaching to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, at Robinson's Hall, Lawrenceville, for the Fourth Methodist Church, at present worshiping in that place, by the Rev. V. Lucas, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny. The friends of liberal Methodism in that vicinity are increasing in numbers and in efficiency for Christian work.

THE Mission Sabbath School held in the Seventh Ward Public School House, every Sabbath afternoon at two o'clock, under the superintendance of Mr. James Dickson, is steadily increasing in interest. The attendance and order are excellent. The mission is under the care of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Scovil's, than which there is not a more evangelizing organization in this city.

THE pastor of the First Methodist Church, on Fifth street, will begin a new series of evening lectures to-morrow evening, to be continued, we learn, for the next five successive Sabbath evenings, on "Truth and Trade; or, The Teachings of the Gospel as applied to the Habits and Occupations of Men." The pews are free in this church.

THE Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Greensburg, Pa., on Wednesday next, Bishop Kingsley presiding. The reunion of so many ministers once a year, all so intimately acquainted and related in work and faith, is an occasion of pleasure. The delegates to the next General Conference will be elected at this session.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Dr. Scott, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, passed through the city a few days ago on his way to attend the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Church which is now in session at Tarrytown. He was accompanied by Rev. J. B. Walker, Book Agent of the Ministerial Educational Society.

THE *Methodist Protestant*, of Baltimore, is very severe in its criticisms concerning a new book of Sermons by Bishop Clark, of the M. E. Church. The secret of the Protestant's unpleasantness seems to be altogether in the fact that the Bishop never took his text from above the American Flag! The rhetoric of the book would have been all right enough, if it had only worked the secession sentiments of the sectionals and secret traitors.

THERE is a gentleman, a member of one of the churches of Pittsburgh, who desires to find a place of worship where, on Sunday, he may never have his feelings hurt by the preaching. Who will open such a door? And if there be a church in Pittsburgh where any man, as a rebellious sinner, has his feelings hurt, let him go to the other, and go searching until they find a place where they twain may worship in peace together! But pity on the preacher.

THERE has been a great religious revival in the United Brethern Church at Johnstown, recently, some fifty converts uniting with the church during a single meeting. The other churches of the place have shared in the ingathering.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* of this week says: "It will be a matter of rejoicing to many that the Women's Christian Association of this city is about to establish a Home for Fallen Women. A lot has been secured [illegible] of a suitable building. The same Association has also opened a house on Grant street as a temporary Home for Destitute Women. The ladies thus engaged can ask, with confidence, whatever of money may be necessary for their blessed work."

THE First Presbyterian Church of New Castle, Pa., Rev. D. X. Junkin, D.D., pastor, is in the midst of a great revival. Twenty conversions are reported.

MR. THOMAS R. EWING, of the Senior Class in the Western Theological Seminary, is about to receive a call from the New Alexandria Presbyterian Church, Presbytery of Blairsville.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be held at the Academy of Music, Liberty street, commencing at 2½ o'clock, on Sabbath afternoon, under the auspices of the "Sabbath School Work in Union All persons who can't or do not attend public worship elsewhere. Seats free. Earnest christian workers, ministers and laymen are specially requested and invited to attend and take part in the exercises.

Liberty Driving Road.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The projectors of this much needed public improvement expected objections to, and criticism of, their plan for furnishing the citizens of Pittsburgh with a speedy drive, and the inhabitants of the vicinity of East Liberty with an avenue open at all season, for use in going to and from their places of business, and they are rather surprised that so few objections have been raised, and they scarcely of a kind to need refutation. When ridicule is substituted for argument, and misrepresentation takes the place of fair discussion, there must be but little room for adverse criticism, but in order that the intentions of the proposed corporators may be clearly understood, I make the following explanation:

It is not a project to "erect toll gates on Liberty street," the proposed road commencing where Liberty street ends, and occupying a road now passable on only in dry weather, and but little used at any time. If chartered, it is the intention to build a substantial, well drained road of broken stone, with surface of gravel or concrete, forty feet wide, flanked on either side by a "summer" or "mud," road, fifteen to twenty feet wide, all to be kept free from ruts, loose stones and other irregularities.

There is no material for road making in this country, so far as known, that will resist the action of heavily loaded wagons, and keep such a surface as is desired, hence in it is proposed to make this a "carriage road" and exclude what would ruin it.

The road proposed to be occupied is not now used by such wagons, and they will not, therefore, be deprived of the use of anything now practically enjoyed. The old turnpike, which they now render impassable with comfort to carriages, will remain to them as now. To the citizens of East Liberty and vicinity the proposed road will afford a healthful, invigorating drive to and from their places of business, which they greatly need and are now denied. There is not less than one million of dollars invested in carriages and like vehicles, horses and harness for the same, within the limits of the two cities, all of which are valueless for real pleasure, and, during half the year, useless even for comfort. The owners of these desire a good road to drive on, and are willing to pay for it. Why should they be denied the privilege? If the road was proposed to be built by the city the inhabitants of other sections might object to paying for what they did not use; but if a toll road is built by private capital, those who use it pay for it, which is equitable.

But it is urged that it is to be built for the benefit of its corporators as capitalists! Such is not their intention, as an earnest of which the parties so objecting are assured that they will be furnished with all the stock that they wish to take and can pay for, on the same terms as the corporators get it.

If it proves profitable, and the citizens want it made public they so instruct their Councilmen and we are obliged to sell at cost. Finally, Pittsburgh is greatly deficient in public spirit. Not a park, road, garden, or public enterprise of any kind, for comfort of pleasure, and what is the result? Persons amassing fortunes in business here are compelled to go east to spend them, losing to the people of this city the benefits of their expenditures. Eight or ten really fine houses and grounds in the suburbs are all of which the city can boast, and not one of them but is surpassed by dozens in the vicinity of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Why build a fine house or lay off beautiful grounds, with no comfortable mode of reaching them, and no opportunity for any one to see them?

One such road, in successful operation, will inspire other localities to like efforts, and with ready, pleasant access, our naturally pleasant environs may become attractive, as they should be. Such are some of the features of the proposed

DRIVING ROAD.

THE great wave of cholera infection, which passed over this country last summer, has at present reached South America. At Buenos Ayres two thousand persons fell victims to it in the month of December last, and there are still forty deaths each day. Business is suspended, and half the inhabitants have left the place. In the province of Cordova one hundred and twenty persons are dying daily, and cases are frequent in Rioza, San Juan and Mendora.

STATE POLITICS.

A Westmoreland county subscriber writes as follows: "There is more vigilance among our Republicans than ever before, so early in a campaign. Primary meetings for spring election have been larger than ever before. Owing to our conventional arrangements with Indiana county, we will be entitled to two Assemblymen the next session, one of whom is claimed by the townships west of Greensburg, and justly so, as the eastern and northern townships have had the preference for years. Prominent among those named is E. F. Houseman, of Rostraver township, who, for a time, held the office of Deputy Collector of Revenue for the entire county, in which office he made hosts of friends by his gentlemanly deportment, and close attention to business. You will also believe that the Democrats are awake too, when I tell you that "Brick" Pomeroy's paper has about one thousand circulation in our county. I should not say "Democratic" for no Democrat will encourage such a man, yet such is the "element" with which we have to contend. W. S.

The Republicans of Bedford county held a large and influential meeting in the town of Bedford on Wednesday evening, 4th inst., at which the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

That we most heartily ratify and indorse the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching Andrew Johnson—that his own hand has furnished the clear evidence of his guilt, and we demand from the Senate as speedy and prompt action as is consistent with the forms of law and a fair, impartial trial, that this betrayer of the interests of a great nation may be tried without unnecessary delay, shorn of his honors, and consigned for the future to the companionship of unrepentant and defiant rebels in whose interests he has worked, and whose sympathy he has alone sought.

That we cordially applaud the conduct of Gens. Sherman and George H. Thomas in rejecting with disdain the nominations to Brevet rank tendered to them by Andrew Johnson.

That we approve the course of our Representatives in the Legislature, Messrs. Richards and Weller, in their efforts to give the State a fair, free railroad law; that we indorse the bill as it passed the House, and disapprove the Senate bill, and instruct our Senator, Alexander Stuteman, to vote for the House bill.

That we again indorse General Grant as our preference for President. Having conquered rebellion in the field, he may well now be entrusted with crushing out traitors in the Cabinet.

CITY MATTERS.

G. A. R.—Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, will hold a meeting this evening at the headquarters in Morris Hall, corner of Wood and Sixth streets. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

THE GRAND JURY.—There seems to be a scarcity of business for the present Grand Jury. Either the number of cases is unusually small, or the magistrates have not made their returns as promptly as they should have done. The Grand Jury will probably get through their labors about the middle of next week.

ANOTHER SLIDE.—Another mass of rock and earth slid down, during Thursday night, from the hill in the rear of McCully's glass house, South Pittsburgh. The accumulations from the first slip not yet removed, the second slip occurred. The railroad company will thus incur an additional expense in clearing the track.

A FEMALE WATCH THIEF ARRESTED.—Ann Riley, charged some days ago, before Mayor Blackmore, with having stolen a watch and chain from John A. Reed, of Allegheny, but who suddenly disappeared before the warrant could be served upon her, was arrested in Johnstown, on Thursday night, by officer Rafferty, of the Mayor's police, and the stolen watch recovered. Ann had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and was committed to answer.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—Two colored boys named Benjamin Landers and Henpy W. Edwards were arrested and taken before Justice Davison, of Wilkinsburg, yesterday, charged with larceny. It is alleged that on Thursday evening the lads named entered the store of Messrs. J. & T. B. McConnell, in East Liberty, and carried off from the counter beneath the drawer and abstracted therefrom thirty or forty dollars in money. The accused, who are aged respectively ten and twelve years, were committed to jail for trial.

ROBBERY IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.—The cellar of the residence of the Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in East Birmingham, was entered some time during Thursday night by thieves, and a quantity of provisions, such as butter, bread, meats, fruits, lard, etc., to the value of fifty dollars, carried off. The butter keg, emptied of its contents, together with some other articles, was found in the yard adjacent to the house. An entrance was effected by wrenching off the lock on the front cellar door.

HOME OF THE DESTITUTE.—Thos. K. Cree, Esq., Treasurer, reports the following additional contributions to the Home for the Destitute:

John Milligan	$ 5.00	W. B. Murphy	$10.00
Joseph F. Harris	5.00	W. W.	5.00
Rev. McMillan	5.00	M. C. D.	10.00
Mary Ann Sugar	1.00	Mary Mowrey	1.00
T. C. Davis	1.00	Alfred Fetterdale	2.75
Mrs. Fleming	1.00	Mrs. Jno. R. McJane	10.00
D. Crawford	20.00		

Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and can be left with the Treasurer, 96 Fifth street, or the Superintendent at the Home on Penn street.

COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOME.—Those desiring an unusually convenient country home, should not fail to visit the property, near Sewickley, advertised by Mr. McKnight in today's paper, first page, under head of "For Sale—Houses." It is now and has every convenience of neighborhood schools, churches, and stations, and will be sold on easy terms, or very cheap for cash. Visitors can call at Quaker Valley Station. Refer to Charles B. McVay, banker, who now occupies the dwelling. Mr. McKnight resides either now, or any time during the year.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT IRWIN STATION.—On Monday last, a man named Horne, in a fit of passion, attacked Joseph McQuiston, proprietor of a hotel at Irwin Station, West moreland county, and inflicted a blow which it is feared will prove fatal. A younger brother of Horne had been ejected from the hotel for misconduct, and when he went to inquire about it, McQuiston told him he would put any man out who was drunk and disorderly. Horne then struck McQuiston on the forehead with a hatchet, and knocked him down. At first it was thought the injury was slight, but the brain became seriously affected and on Thursday a justice was called to take his "dying declarations."

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The interments in the city for the week ending March 8th, 1868, as reported by Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, was fourteen—a considerable decrease from the mortality of former weeks. The causes of death were as follows: Disease of the heart, three; consumption, three; small pox, two; diabetis, one; phlebitis, one; disease of brain, one; pneumonia, one; disease of bowels, one; marasmus, one. Of the above there were under one year, three; from 1 to 2, one; from 5 to 10, one; from 20 to 30, two; from 30 to 40, two; from 40 to 50, two; from 60 to 70, one; from 70 to 80, two. White, fourteen; colored none. Total, fourteen.

Discharged from Custody.

Thomas Williams, charged with stealing ten dollars from Stephen O'Donnell, at the Grant House, on Liberty street, on Wednesday last, had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore yesterday afternoon, but as the prosecutor failed to put in an appearance, the accused was discharged from custody. The previous night, let him the prisoner, the Mayor notified him that complaints had been made against a number of young men who are in the habit of loitering in the public houses, on the Union Depot, and who take advantage of every opportunity to rob strangers and travellers. The Mayor further stated that he had determined to break up the practice, and had instructed the police to arrest every one so offending, when he would commit them to jail for ninety days as common thieves.

The Powder Magazine.

In yesterday's paper we reported some statements made by Justice Fleming in regard to the management of the powder magazine belonging to Messrs. D. W. C. Bidwell & Co. These statements are claimed to be erroneous in some particulars. The intimation that the powder is carelessly handled, and unloaded amid falling sparks from a neighboring furnace is complained of by the firm as very injurious and unjust. The powder, we learn, is unloaded on a siding at the Connellsville Railroad, made for the purpose, at Frankstown, and the "neighboring furnace" is at Laughlin Station, half a mile distant; the magazine is only opened by the keeper in charge, and never exposed for the admittance of hands and others as stated. This magazine was built some seventeen years ago, under the provision of the act of the Legislature of 1850, requiring the location and plan to be first approved by the Court, and is in a very secluded spot, embracing sixteen acres of land, with a dwelling house occupied to protect the property. That Messrs. Bidwell & Co. have been twenty years engaged in the handling and storage of powder without an accident or complaint, is the best evidence of their ability to conduct the business properly.

Dead Body Found.

Yesterday morning the body of a man was discovered in a ravine, the boundary line between the Eighth ward, Allegheny and Mill, ville borough, near the Widow Grove Brewery. Coroner Clawson was sent for and held an inquest. The body was identified as that of Christian Hoffman, a German, aged forty years. The deceased, who was subject to fits, had been an inmate of the Allegheny Poor House for the past twelve years. On Sunday, January 12th, he left that institution for the purpose of attending church, but did not return. Several days afterwards he called at the house of Mr. Letterly, on Troy Hill, who gave him something to eat. Nothing further was known of him until his body was discovered yesterday, as above stated. It is supposed that he was walking along the side of the hill, when he missed his footing and fell over the embankment. From appearances the body had been lying in the ravine for several weeks, as it was considerably decomposed. Several witnesses were examined by the jury, who testified to the above facts, when a verdict in accordance was rendered. A sister of deceased resides on Pike street, Allegheny, and an elder brother lives in Ohio. The body was taken in charge by Mr. Rodney, undertaker, of Allegheny, who will inter it today.

Meeting in Braddock Borough.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of citizens was held in the borough of Braddock, to express their sentiments in relation to a bill presented to the Legislature by Messrs. Corey & Co., granting to them and other coal companies the right to run coal roads through or over the streets of the borough. Dr. W. J. Lynn presided, and Messrs. John Parker, Joseph McCune and Wm. McAdams, were chosen Vice Presidents, with H. C. Thallenberger as Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting, and called upon the advocates of the bill to give their reasons for asking for its passage. No response being made, it was moved that Mr. Alexander Dempster address the meeting, which he did. Mr. A. V. Cole, who came in while Mr. Dempster was speaking, asked leave to give his views in favor of the bill, which he

The Daily Commercial

A STIRRING SPEECH.

BY GENERAL SAMUEL TODD

On Taking the Chair as President of the Republican State Convention in Philadelphia.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I have no words with which I can duly express my profound sense of the honor conferred on me by being selected to preside over your deliberations. The best return I can make for your kindness will be an honest effort to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity and in the interest of the great principles we profess, and of the great party to which we belong.

The circumstances under which we meet are no less grave than they are grave and important in their character, and require for their happy solution the noblest efforts of patriotism and the highest qualities of statesmanship. The fell spirit of treason, which for four years plunged the country in civil war, and retreated in stupendous sacrifices of life and treasure, was not exorcised by the surrender of its armies, but survived that catastrophe and carried down to the present hour its baleful influences, hindering and thwarting needful legislation, and demoralizing and corrupting the highest public functionaries. Encouraged and aided by a reactionary and depraved Chief Magistrate, its adherents have neglected all efforts at conciliation, and insolently demanded not only immunity from punishment, but also longer and more influential powers and privileges than they possessed before the commission of their crimes.

Instead of recognizing and appreciating the lenity of Congress and its reluctance to resort to extreme measures, they have deliberately scorned and rejected all its proffers of settlement, and interpreted its forbearance as proof of inability, and a want of resolute purpose to insist on peace and perpetuate by the grand results which legitimately spring from the conquests of treason and rebellion. Acting under these influences and convictions they each succeeding day became more aggressive and defiant, until emboldened by apparent success, the open proposal was proclaimed of usurping the government, and of treating as nullities all legislation enacted for the security of the country.

In subservience to this intention, and in concert with the disloyal sentiment of the country, Andrew Johnson has falsified all his pledges and professions, treacherously betrayed the trust confided to his keeping, prostituted his patronage and power to the basest ends, shamefully affiliated with criminals and traitors and encouraged and effected the lawless will of the people, usurped and exercised illegal and despotic authority, stimulated and fomented lawlessness, violence and bloodshed, and defiantly treated with contempt the laws of the land and trampled them under his feet.

Patiently but steadily, a loyal Congress resisted those usurpations, and labored to prevent and correct their disastrous consequences, shrinking the while, for the sake of peace, from a resort to severe and ultimate proceedings. This policy was but ineffective to further arbitrary acts of disloyalty and defiance, culminating in the President's revolutionary attempt to usurp both judicial and legislative functions. Such audacious assaults aroused the representatives of the people to a true conception of the perilous condition of affairs, and to the nature of the remedy. Bitter experience had taught them that the President was utterly faithless and treacherous, hopelessly lost to all considerations of honor, duty and truth, and fatally bent upon national dishonor and degradation.

To suffer him to hold his high office and pervert all its functions, was not the way to pacification and peace, but to destroy the credit of the country, to encourage and sanction crime and misrule, and endanger the existence of our republican institutions. With a promptness and vigor demanded by the seriousness of the crisis and the magnitude of the subject, they invoked the great constitutional remedy of impeachment, and to-day this unfaithful servant stands a culprit before the bar of the Senate, charged with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. That his conviction and deposition from office will speedily follow no man can doubt. Sternly and remorselessly let the sentence be pronounced, and the penalty inflicted, that his administration may become historic as a crime, and odious as an example, "to stink forever in the nostrils of the people."

Next to the removal of his accidency no question of greater importance is presented than the preservation of the national credit, and the plighted faith of the country and its protection from the shame, fraud, and disaster of repudiation. Naturally the enemies of the Union, not only those who strove by force of arms to overthrow it, but also those who, too cowardly to take up arms in the attempt, sympathized with the effort as hostile to the payment of the debt contracted in preserving our liberties. Failing to accomplish the destruction of the government by bloody war, they propose the same result by the ruin of its credit and the repudiation of its obligations, and now by subtle and villainous approaches, disguised under demagogical professions of regard for equality, seeking to debauch the popular mind, and lead it to the perpetration of the basest infamy. It is our duty not only to resist those insidious designs, and denounce the dishonor and infamy of the attempt, but also to proclaim our unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the faith and honor of the Government, by paying to the last dollar its bonds, according to the pledges given to its creditors, by whose money its existence was preserved and its triumph assured. As no shadow or taint rested upon our loyalty amid the clash of arms, so now let there be no suspicion of sympathy on our part with the ethics of thieves and pickpockets.

Just now, the question, Who shall be our next President? excites more than usual interest, for upon his shoulders will rest many difficulties of measureless importance to the peace, dignity and power of the country. All the issues growing out of our recent troubles, and involved in the immediate of the nation into a wider and grander sphere of political action and life, must receive their color and direction, in a great degree, from him. They will bear the impress of his character and genius, and for weal or woe his future agree his strength or weakness, his wisdom or folly, his capacity for greatness and statesmanship, or fix on his name the stigma of failure and imbecility. Happily, it requires no prophetic inspiration to answer the question.

As four years ago, when the country was in throes of civil war, trembling for life at each shock of battle, all eyes were fixed on Abraham Lincoln, the civilian, and to him the hearts of all loyal hearts were clustered around him, confiding in his purity, honesty, and wisdom for guidance and deliverance, so now in the midst of civil commotion and organic convulsion, with one accord all eyes and all hearts turn with undoubting confidence, trust and hope to the unsurpassed and unrivaled soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, and demand his elevation to the Presidency. Like his great martyred predecessor, he enjoys the personal affection of the people, who love him for his purity and simplicity, honor him for his splendid achievements, his heroic integrity, unflinching performance of duty, and brave out-spoken condemnation of Presidential usurpation and unfaithfulness.

With Grant and Curtin as candidates, the way to victory is open. The speaker then said that Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union in population, had long enough, in the person of the politicians of the country, and the time had now come for her to assert her dignity and power, and demand the recognition of her sister States. This morning we have heard the first booming of the guns of triumph from the Granite State; this is the first wave of victory but is to be followed by many others. There is no power to resist our progress and triumph, for with justice and truth, humanity and God on our side, we are sure to prevail against the devil and his angels.

Death and Burial of Admiral Bell.

The particulars of the drowning of Admiral Bell at Osaka, are narrated in the Japan *Times*. On the morning of December 11th, Admiral Bell, accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant Reid and thirteen men, started from the Hartford in a ship's boat to go up to Osaka. He had been waiting for two or three days for a chance to get across, and became impatient and said he would go, although it was blowing hard. They started with a rudder only. As they were crossing the bar the boat dipped into the sea, and as her rudder was out of the water a sea struck her on the stern and capsized her. The accident was seen from the Hartford, who lowered a boat to the rescue. The relief arrived within a few yards of the capsized boat and saw the Admiral hanging on, when the poor old man got benumbed, and losing his hold, went down. His body was washed ashore a short time afterwards. Three of the sailors were saved; the remainder, twelve persons in all, were drowned. The bodies were all recovered. On the promulgation of this sad intelligence the flags of all the vessels in port were placed at half-mast, and the officers of the squadron assumed badges of crape. On Tuesday, December 18, the funeral took place. A procession of thirty-three boats accompanied the dead from the ship to the shore. The pall-bearers were American and English captains. During the solemn ceremony minute guns were fired from all the American men-of-war. The procession moved from the shore to the graves, accompanied by marines and seamen from both services, the band of H. M. S. Ocean playing a dirge. The dead were borne on the shoulders of sturdy sailors, every coffin draped in the American flag, and the thirteen were laid side by side in the little cemetery, with poor Dr. Foss, Assistant Surgeon of the Hartford, who was buried on Christmas day, and an English officer, whose name is not known. At sunset the most touching ceremony of all took place. As the sun's last beam, gilding the mountain-tops they hauled the Admiral's flag to the very mast-head, saluted it with the number of guns he was accustomed to receive when alive, and then struck it forever!

The Court of Assizes at Ajaccio, has tried a woman named Maria Castola, on a charge of burning to death a married woman whom she considered her rival. The victim had gone from her husband's house to visit her parents and recover her health, and on her return she found Maria occupying the position of her husband's mistress. Quarrels took place between the two women, and the accused finished the affair by forcibly placing the wife upon the fire and holding her there until she was literally roasted to death. The husband was not implicated, no charge being made against him. Maria was condemned to hard labor for life.

The Moscow journals announce the death, in that city, from inflammation of the lungs, of the Czarina of Georgia, Anna Paulowna, wife of the Czarewitz Georgie, daughter-in-law of the late Czar of Georgia, George XIII, born Countess of Rudiger. The husband started well known for her great erudition and benevolence. She was acquainted with all the remarkable personages of the nineteenth century.

PERSONAL.

—General McClellan is in Dresden, patiently waiting for Mr. Pendleton and the other Democratic Presidential aspirants at home to make Kilkenny cats of each other. He announces as true that he expects to remain in Europe until his political friends send him word to come back to the United States to commence next fall's Presidential campaign.

—A fellow who sported around in St. Paul a year ago, as an English Lord, *à cop*, spending money more freely, and gaining unmerited admission to the "fashionable circles," has turned out to be only a cute Lowell Yankee, who took this method of spending a fortune of twenty thousand dollars, acquired in Montana. He was recently arrested in London, Canada, for stealing brooms, which he used to build a fire to warm himself—his money having long since gone.

—The New York *Tribune*, after describing the annoyance caused by persons coming in late at Mrs. Kemble's recent reading of "Lear," says: "When Mrs. Kemble had thoroughly warmed to her work, and no one had come in for at least ten minutes, an old woman advanced up the alley with the deliberate step of age, and having wormed her way into her reserved seat in the middle of a row, had divested herself of her shawl, bonnet, cape, gloves, veil, and all her lendings, and was holding out hopes of being quiet in a minute or two, when, bang! the reader shrieked:

"'Humble thy bellyfull! Spit, fire! Spout rain!' upon which the old lady gave a bounce, buttoned on her things again, and with a horror-struck countenance took down the alley, and sang it to the bosom of her family."

—English eccentricity has seldom been more strikingly displayed than in the case of the Rev Mr. Speke, whose mysterious disappearance from London was announced by telegraph some weeks ago. The reverend gentleman was finally discovered in an obscure town in Corn, wall, where he had taken refuge. On the night of his disappearance he set out on foot, intending to walk all the way to Liverpool, and there take passage to this country. The reason he gives for his strange conduct is, that he wanted to get to this country where nobody knew anything about him, that he might live for his living and preach the gospel to his fellow men. His friends, however, attribute his freak to his unwillingness to marry, and the supposition of insanity is not confirmed by any one. When nearly in sight of Liverpool he was overtaken with upon the pain he had given to others, and the general excitement he had created by his extraordinary action. He cried in fact, he has acted like a child all the way through.

STATE NEWS.

In Monroe county there lives a man named Labar, whose age is between one hundred and five and six years.

Shad fisheries along the Delaware River are threatened with destruction by petroleum and other refuse matter running into the river, which give to the fish an offensive taste.

Counterfeit one dollar greenbacks, of the photographic school, are being circulated through this State. The note is shorter and narrower than the genuine, and has a blurred appearance. The green ink used on the back is very light and easily detected from the ink used on the genuine note.

A project is now on foot to erect a new county out of York and Lancaster, with Columbia as the county seat. Efforts are being made to press the matter through the present Legislature, but whether they will succeed remains to be seen.

Meadville experienced a shock of an earthquake on Saturday night last about eleven o'clock.

Jacob Croswell, Esq., died at his residence in Carrville, Huntingdon county, on Sunday of last week, of paralysis. Mr. Croswell was a candidate for Surveyor General at the late Democratic Convention, and was balloted for several times, his death not being known. In 1854 he was in the legislature canvass for Congress in that district. Mr. C. was an experienced surveyor, and a gentleman of extensive reading and information. He was near seventy years of a.e.

The business men of Sharon, Mercer county, have clubbed together and raised a fund for the payment of a night police force, and two men are now on duty.

Recent statistics show that along the Schuylkill river between the Falls of Schuylkill and Norristown dam, a distance of about ten miles, there are 104 manufactories, employing nearly 10,000 workmen, and the annual products of which are nearly $24,000,000. Of these 59 are cotton and woolen mills, 13 iron manufactories and 10 paper mills.

Mr. S. N. Spencer, of Lumber City, was killed on February 7th, by the falling of a limb from a tree, whilst engaged in making timber in Knox township, Clearfield county. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely death.

On Tuesday, February 28th, Mrs. Lizzie Marshall, wife of Wm. Marshall, of Clearfield borough, fell prostrate on the street, and died in about two hours thereafter. She was in her usual health and left her home to attend some marketing. Cause, apoplexy, resulting in congestion of the brain.

A proposition is now before the borough Council of Clearfield to extend the borough lines so as to include Mr. G. L. Reed's mill within the borough limits. This extension would embrace about one hundred and fifty acres of Mr. Reed's farms, and lands of Mr. S. Ogden and several other out-lots adjoining—making in all over two hundred acres.

Mrs. Hannah Mearig died in Lancaster county last Sunday evening, at the advanced age of 101 years and 5 days. The deceased resided in Upper Leacock township, near Hart School House, about 9½ miles west of Mount Joy. Mrs. Mearig leaves a large family and leaves behind her numerous grandchildren, great-grand-children and great great-grand-children.

In the Seventeenth Congressional District, there were, up to the 29th ult., forty applications filed for the benefit of the bankrupt law, as follows: Allegheny county, 9; Blair, 2; Cambria, 4; Mifflin, 9.

The latest advices from Hon. D. A. Finney, of Meadville, report him at Massena, Sicily, feeling much better than when he left Naples early in February. He started for Egypt on February 9th, but stopped in Sicily and will remain there for a time.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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The Daily Commercial

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE GRIEVANCES OF IRELAND.

Debate in British Parliament.

Reforms Proposed by Government.

Banquet to Farragut at Naples.

Right of Public Meetings in France.

Irish Grievances.

LONDON, March 12, Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gregory inquired what ground the Government intended to take in regard to the use of mixed juries for trial?

The Attorney General replied that the Government did not propose to interfere with the decisions of the judges on that point.

Lord Stanley made an explanation up to the present date of the controversy with Spain concerning the tornado case. He said the last step taken by England was to demand the release of Mac Pherson.

Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he would soon submit to the consideration of the House a plan for a new Irish university, the officers of which were to be named by Catholics, but whose privileges were not to be confined exclusively to Catholics.

The House then went into Committee, and resumed debate on the grievances of Ireland.

Mr. Herman, member for Stroud, said the ministers had promised a reform in Ireland, but their reform only provides for a commission of inquiry and a new university. More than this was needed to conciliate Ireland. He deprecated the erection of a new college of the character designed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, as likely to foster sectarian bitterness and anger. The laity were satisfied with the present system of national schools. He declared that no ministerial statement had ever caused him so much pain. A great opportunity was lost to conciliate Ireland, which should no longer be ruled by English laws, customs and prejudice, but according to the wishes of the Irish people.

Mr. Robert Lowe thought there was no good reason why the different religious sects should not agree as well in Ireland as elsewhere. The existence of Fenianism was not in point as an evidence of discontent, for there was no proof of that; the body of Irish people do not sympathize with that rebellious spirit, which was confined to American agitators—the trouble was deeper seated. It was untrue that Ireland had been injured by English legislation. General assertions only were made about land grievances, but no facts were presented. He was opposed to the system of small tenures urged by Mr. Mill and others, as not the highest type of civilization, which, if adopted, would be stereotyped *at infinitum*. He deplored the establishment of a sectarian college; neither the clergy nor the laity wanted it. The proposition was simply a trick of the Government to gain time. The fact was that one-tenth of all the property in Ireland was publicly, but was used for the benefit of not one out of every twelve of the inhabitants. This was a great evil, and it was a scandalous one.

Thomas Hughes made a speech and urged a general reform in Ireland.

Mr. Vance, in the course of his remarks argued that free trade had been very injurious to Ireland.

Jacob Bright forcibly denounced the anomalies of the Irish Church Establishment.

Mr. Mill deplored the beggarly policy of the Irish Ministry. He approved of the manly speech of Mr. Lowe on the Church question, and concluded with an argument showing that such a college as was proposed was impossible.

Gatherne Hardy defended the Government, giving a long review of its Irish policy. He said he believed the same fears were expressed and reasons given in 1843, yet how many years had the Whigs held power since then, without taking any action in regard to the grievances of Ireland.

At eleven o'clock to-night the debate still continued.

Banquet to Farragut.

NAPLES, ITALY, March 12.—The naval banquet given by Admiral Provana, of the Italian navy, to Admiral Farragut to-day, was attended by the chief naval officers of Italy, the American Admiral and many United States officers, and a brilliant assemblage of professional guests. Toasts were freely and cordially given favorable to union and highly complimentary to Admiral Farragut.

The city authorities will give a banquet at an early day to the Admiral, in the name of the Neapolitan people.

Public Meetings in France.

PARIS, March 12.—A new law defining and enlarging the right of public meetings has been introduced in the Corps Legislatif and is now under discussion.

Newspaper Prosecuted.

The *Figaro* has been prosecuted for violation of the new press law.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, March 13.—Consols 93@93¼ for money and account. 5-20s, 71¾; Illinois Central 69; Erie 40¼.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—United States bonds steady at 76½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton closed quiet; middlings up-lands 10½d; orleans 10½d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. Manchester markets for goods and yarns heavy and dull.

Breadstuffs.—Corn declined to 40s 6d for new mixed and 40s 3d for old mixed. Flour 27s 6d.

Provisions.—Lard closed heavy at 61s for American. Beef, pork and bacon unchanged.

Produce.—Rosin 6s 6d. Naval stores dull but no change in quotations.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, March 13, Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 47 francs.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Reunion of the Presbyterian Church—Resolutions of the Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—In the Presbyterian Union Convention the topics suggested yesterday were discussed during the entire session to-day, and the following minute was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention holds that the Church is by the constitution of her living head one, built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, and that however imperfectly a visible organization may represent the unity of the Church, it is the duty of all the different branches of the Church to pray for and labor for its prosperity and ultimate union.

Resolved, That from the expressions of opinion given in the Convention, the basis of the Presbyterian Union is indorsed as a satisfactory basis for the reunion of the Old and New School Churches.

Resolved, In the language of the Philadelphia Resolutions, that the Bible is the word of God by inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the world, and is the only infallible rule of faith and practice; and in the worship of God, it is reverential to prepare the way for the manifold holiness required in this life, and for heaven to come; and that a new and faithful revision of the Book of Psalms be prepared, which shall be adapted in the use of Christians of the United Church.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1868.

Reprimand of Rev. Tyng.

The public reprimand of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in accordance with the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, will be pronounced to-morrow.

Erie Directors Arrested.

It is reported arrests of Erie Directors have been made for contempt of court in violating the injunction restraining the company from issuing new stock. Mr. Devlin and Mr. Fisk are reported to be quartered at Ludlow.

The Fenian Army in Cork.

A *Herald* letter from Glasgow gives the army roll of members of the I. R. B., in Cork county, Ireland; numbering, Commander, [illegible].

A New Style of Iron Clads.

The *Engineering Journal* describes a new style of iron clad war vessel, just invented and patented by Mr. John Elder, of the celebrated shipbuilding firm of Randolph, Elder & Co., Glasgow, Scotland. It is designed for coast defense, and for attacking coast defenses. Below the water line the vessel is the segment of a sphere, say twenty-five feet deep and two hundred feet in diameter, at the water line. Above this line rises a perpendicular case, iron clad; and from the center of this a high, iron clad, or solid iron-sided tower, capable of carrying three or four tier of guns. The depth and diameter of the under water portion are such as gives great stability to it, and will allow of any necessary height of tower to enable it to attack shore fortifications. The vessel under water is, of course, air tight, has no bow, nor stern, nor steering gear, nor apparatus. Its locomotion is obtained by a reaction propeller placed in the center; and the water can be thrown at pleasure, out of either or four openings, and thus steered and driven forward at the same time; or the water can be thrown out at all four or the openings at once; and by use of deflection boards at the ends of the passages, a rotary motion can be imparted to the vessel, which can be made very rapid, at the pleasure of its engineer. The edge of the ship is to be prepared for cutting, and when put into rapid rotation is expected to be sufficient to cut down any adversary against which it can be brought to bear.

The proposition of the Consolidated Bridge Company that the city of St. Louis guarantee four million dollars of its bonds, when the company shows one million dollars of individual subscriptions, was presented to the St. Louis delegation in the Missouri Legislature on Thursday night, and was very favorably received. There is no doubt but that the Legislature will authorize the city to guarantee the bonds, the question to be decided by a two-thirds vote of the citizens.

Recognition.

A New Orleans

General Hancock's new [illegible] ments all the Republicans appointed [illegible] Sheridan, and some of the new members [illegible] unable to take the oath. The rebels express the hope that this Board will enable them to defeat the Republican Wentworth. The committee of the late Convention will send a protest to General Grant to-morrow. The panic in regard to the city notes is higher—the discount to-day being thirty cents. Considerable excitement was created by the arrest of Gov. Joshua Baker for alleged perjury. He was held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars. General Hancock has appointed the 17th and 18th days of April for the election on ratification of the Constitution. The registration is to be revised within five days, commencing fourteen days before the election. The order prescribes regulations for a Government election, and prohibits any person who is a candidate for office acting as a Commissioner or Register. Paragraph fifteen of the order is as follows: "Should Congress enact hereafter that at the approaching election a vote shall also be cast for State and other officers, the same Registers and Commissioners will act under this order for the election of said officers. In such an event, orders will be issued from these headquarters, notifying the qualified voters that such an election is authorized."

CITY MATTERS.

NOON DAY PRAYER MEETINGS.—The prayer meetings, held daily at First Methodist Church, on Fifth street, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, are largely attended, and considerable interest is manifested in them by the religious community.

Limburg Cheese Decided to be a Nuisance.

The case of William Haslage, grocer, in the Diamond, who was charged by J. B. Williams, Assistant Health Officer, with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of Limburg cheese, on his premises, was brought up before Deputy Mayor Owston yesterday afternoon for a final hearing. At the preliminary investigation seven citizens residing in the vicinity of Mr. Haslage's store, testified that the stench emitted from the cellar in which the cheese was stored, was unbearable, while an equal number, subpœned for the defense, yesterday, swore that they had visited the premises and could not detect any smell unusual to a grocery store. David Reed, Esq., who appeared on the part of the defendant, endeavored to prove by grocers and saloon keepers that the effluvia arising from Limburg was not more powerful than that created by a keg of sauerkraut. Some testimony was extensively used not only by Germans but Americans. John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., who represented the prosecution, objected to entering into a general discussion of the subject, and stated that it should be confined strictly to Mr. Haslage's cellar. Seven reputable citizens, together with the Health officer, had testified that the nuisance complained of existed, and that fact was not controverted. The Deputy Mayor coincided with Mr. Kirkpatrick's views, and imposed a fine of twenty dollars and costs upon Mr. Haslage. Mr. Reed gave notice that an appeal would be taken, and the case carried to a higher court. The case created considerable interest among our German grocers, many of whom deal largely in the article, and do not desire to relinquish such a profitable branch of their business.

Interesting Presentation Ceremony.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the Female College last night, a large number of the friends of Rev. S. P. Woolf, retiring Presiding Elder for this District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in the parlor of the College, to pay a suitable testimonial to that gentleman upon retiring from his position as Presiding Elder. A committee, consisting of W. H. Kincaid, J. Horne, C. B. Shea, J. H. Hillerman, G. N. Hoffstott, Edward Haserlton and Thomas Dickson, had been appointed to take charge of the matter.

When the party had assembled, Mr. W. H. Kincaid, as chairman of the committee, arose and presented to the Rev. Mr. Woolf a package containing two hundred dollars, accompanying it with the following neat speech:

Reverend and Dear Sir—

The unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church is peculiar in many respects, and unlike any other ecclesiastical system. It is a system perfectly harmonious in every part, and one, too, of the most utilitarian character. Like the wonderful mechanism in the frames of this wonderous machinery, as the history of the past century has so amply demonstrated. The Great Architect has so arranged the wheels within wheels, and they are therefore perfect in their wonderful operations.

Perhaps no feature of our economy is so liable to misapprehension as the office of Presiding Elder, and by people generally, as the office so eminently filled by yourself. For necessity in the first instance, and for convenience on all occasions are of frequent occurrence which require the nice discrimination of a mind like yours, and a heart so full of love, and free from social prejudice.

Hence you have been so justly representative of this honorable office (Presiding Elder) it affords me very great pleasure in this capacity, for myself and half of some friends in this District, with a slight testimonial of their high personal regard for you as an officer and a gentleman. Please accept it, and believe me, dear sir, that I express the sentiments of the people of this charge generally in this community, when I state that you retire from the office of Presiding Elder with a splendid record, for the able and satisfactory manner in which you have discharged the duties of the office, and for the happy termination of your official term, and we congratulate you on the fact that you are well and all that you could possibly wish in your ministerial life.

Rev. W. H. Locke received the gift on behalf of the recipient, and returned the bountiful thanks of Rev. Mr. Woolf to his many friends for the handsome testimonial.

After some social conversation and greetings, the party dispersed.

Essay Contest at the Female College—Awarding of the Prize.

The winter term of the Pittsburgh Female College closed last evening with an essay contest by the senior class, which took place in the chapel of the College building, on Hancock street. The large chapel was densely crowded by the friends of education in this vicinity who had assembled to witness the contest, and many were unable to gain admittance. The contest passed off very pleasantly, and the essays were interspersed with some excellent vocal and instrumental music. The graduates, who participated in the contest, numbered eight, namely, Misses Mitchell, McKnight, Myers, Redcliff, Whitesell, Fisher, Bonney and Howard. The Committee of Arrangements, under the supervision of Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the College, was observed:

Music.....Miss Gleim and Prof. and Mrs. Hosmer.
Essay—Driftwood.....Miss Howard.
Music.....Miss E Sawyer.
Essay—Anything and Everything.....Miss S Bonney.
Music—Duet.....Miss Cook and Prof. Hosmer.
Essay—Where is the Spirit?.....Miss C. Fisher.
Music.....Miss Endsley.
Essay—The Shrine at which We Worship.....Miss Whitesell.
Music—Quartette.....Miss Cook, Prof. Hosmer, Miss Endsley and Prof. Bonney.
Essay—Leaves by the Wayside.....Miss McKnight.
Music (vocal duet).....Miss Cook and Prof. Hosmer.
Essay—Old Tapestry.....Miss Redcliff.
Music (vocal duet).....Misses Brown and Gleim.

The essays were all exceedingly well written and upon the various topics of the day and hour. At the conclusion of the contest, the judges retired. During the absence of the judges, the audience were entertained with choice instrumental music. The judges, upon their return, solemnly and announced that they could compliment all the ladies in the contest for their excellent compositions, but they were of the opinion that Miss Jennie Bonney, of Harrisburg, who read the essay on "Life a Tapestry," was entitled to the prize. The judges highly complimented the essay on "Where is the Spirit's Home?" by Miss C. Fisher. Rev. James Allison, D. D., on behalf of the judges, then presented to Miss Mitchell the prize, and in a few felicitous remarks presented a writing desk with stationery.

The exercises then closed with excellent music by that accomplished artist, Professor Hosmer, assisted by Mrs. Hosmer and Miss E. Cook, and the audience dispersed.

After the chapel had been closed, the pupils of the College, accompanied by a number of invited guests, adjourned to the dining hall of the institution, where an elegant supper of an excellent repast, gotten up in the best style.

Rev. Dr. Pershing, President of the Institution, announces that the spring term of the College will commence on Monday, March 23d.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Herron, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULTS A BOY.

MRS. A. HESS appeared yesterday at the Allegheny Mayor's office and entered complaint against Christian Eastman for assaulting her son. The parties are neighbors, living on Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny. It appears that two infant children of the above Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Eastman, respectively, whom Mrs. Hess's little boy, struck Mr. Eastman's son, Eastman, in a fit of anger, struck and seized the Hess boy by the child by the ear and cuffed it with such violence as to raise the skin and cause the blood to flow. The case was heard before Mayor Herron, who ordered him to bail for trial at Court.

[Before Alderman McMaster.]

A BELLIGERENT WIFE.

John Blosser appeared before us yesterday against his wife, Elizabeth Blosser, for a assault and battery and surety of the peace. John alleges that on the 9th inst., his wife drove him out of the house with a broom with some heated coals, and attempting to drive him a worse beating if he came back again. The belligerent wife has been held to bail in $300. The parties live at Etna.

PLYING POLICEMAN.

Dennis McGinnis and John Cassiday were arrested on a charge of larceny, preferred by Owen McGovern. It appears that Cassiday, a boarding house runner, stole, and had a trunk belonging to some man whom had been left there accidentally for a board bill, and sold it to McGinnis for $5. On Thursday, the defendants came to his house, and by representing that the trunk had been stolen from them and that the trunk had been stolen by the party who left it there, they got possession of the trunk. It was subsequently ascertained that the defendants were not policemen, and that the representations in fact, false, and the trunk was forcibly taken from them. The accused were held to bail for trial at court.

TERRIBLE THREATS.

Bridget McGuire was charged with surety of the peace, on the oath of Thomas McGuire, who alleges that Bridget threatened to do her grievous bodily injury and to burn her house down. The parties live on Fountain street. A warrant has been issued.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Carroll, a resident of Titusville, Crawford county, made an information before this office yesterday against Andrew Carroll, also of Titusville, but keeper at the Lansdown House, on Penn street, Fifth ward, this city, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. Mr. Carroll states that he went into the Lansdown House last night instant, and called for a drink. After partaking of the same he handed Newell a ten dollar note in payment, whereupon the latter struck his alleged assailant, knocking him down and then striking him in the face, knocking him down and then striking him. During the scuffle the note was lost, and Carroll failed to get his change. A warrant was issued.

CUTTING A GROCERY BILL.

Wm. Eyster, grocer, made oath charging W. F. Turner with false pretenses. Deponent alleges that on January last, Turner obtained from him groceries to the amount of $72 31, by representing that he was about selling out his property, when he would settle the bill. Mr. Eyster has since learned that Turner has disposed of the property, and with the proceeds is about starting out Brownsville, leaving the grocery bill unpaid. A warrant was placed in the hands of the officer for the arrest of the accused.

Musical Treat.

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The Great Demand

For beautiful Cloaks, Coats, Sacques, Basques &c., at this season of the year is entirely owing to the fact of the introduction of new and exquisite styles obtained from Paris, London and New York—the great centre of fashion—by our indefatigable townsman, Thos. A. Spence, Esq., of No. 73 Market street. Mr. Spence's fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium is daily visited by the ladies from all parts of the surrounding country to examine the elegant garments Mr. Spence has made up and now has on exhibition. There is no man in the line of business who deserves greater praise for his successful efforts to be first in the field with the latest styles and patterns than Mr. Spence, and we will take occasion to say, that in so doing and making very extensive arrangements for the spring trade. We advise our lady readers to give Mr. Spence a call whenever they wish anything in his line. They will find it to their advantage in every respect.

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Graduated Bottles and Vials.

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Very interesting and profitable meetings have been held in this Church during the past few weeks, and quite an addition has been made to the membership. God has indeed blessed the Church during the past year in the interment of His cause. The Rev. D. J. Yerkes, formerly pastor of this church has been in the city for some days, and has been preaching to an attentive congregation in the Church on Fourth street. By Divine permission he will assist the pastor, Rev. J. S. Dickerson, in the services of to-morrow morning and evening.

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A Toothache in one minute.
Lameness in Back in three minutes.
Rheumatism in a second.
Relief first application.
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IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. James W. Barker & Co's Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods House in Pittsburgh—Important to Country-Dealers and Retail Buyers—New Spring Goods and Par Gold Prices, Etc.

The most decided improvement made in any business house in the city for a long period, has just been completed by Messrs. Jas. W. Barker & Co., wholesale and retail dry goods merchants, No. 59 Market street. The thousands of persons who deal with this firm, very many exclusively, will scarcely recognize the interior of the house when next they visit this favorite spot for making their dry goods purchases. The transformation is so great that our own impression was, as we dropped in accidentally yesterday afternoon, that in some unaccountable way we had entered a strange place. Seeing the familiar faces of the firm only increased our astonishment, but we were soon relieved by one of the firm who noticed that we were somewhat disconcerted by the changed appearance of everything around us, and he very politely conducted us through the establishment to point out all the improvements that have been made, and which add materially to the attractiveness of the house as well as afford superior facilities for transacting the extensive business of the firm. The building is one of the largest on Market street, although one would not think so, judging by its appearance. But once inside, the peculiar arrangement of the house is immediately seen, and ample as the accommodations would be for many firms in this line of trade, yet Messrs. Barker & Co. found it to be quite too much cramped for room and accordingly determined to remodel the premises without delay before the Spring trade set in. The plans were immediately made out and executed, and to-day, Messrs. Barker & Co., may justly boast of owning one of the most commodious, elegant and best arranged dry goods houses west of the mountains.

THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

Descending by a broad flight of stairs to what was formerly a long, low and narrow apartment, we were shown into the wholesale department of the house. It extends the entire length of the lot, from Market street to Chancery lane, and has been fitted up in the most approved manner for receiving, selling, packing and shipping goods, etc. On either side are rows of bins or repositories for dry goods of every description, nicely classified for the different assortments of fabrics, and in the centre long counters stretch away the whole length of the room, and upon these are other piles of goods already to be sent away. Over the bins, on both sides, are other counters, and these are also loaded with new stock in vast variety. At the extreme end of the department, fronting Chancery lane, is the packing and shipping room. There is an abundance of space provided for storing boxes, bales, &c., and a plethora of light, which is always desirable when buying goods at this time of the year. The fixtures are entirely new, and pure white being the prevailing color, it adds materially to the attractiveness of the place, imparting to it an increased light and cheerful appearance. The desks and other accommodations for the employees of the house are tastefully and well located for obtaining a full and unobstructed view of the department, and nicely supplied with every convenience for insuring comfort and ease as for transacting the business. The wholesale department of Messrs. James W. Barker & Co.'s is patronized by hundreds of retail merchants, both in and out of the city. They have a large and varied stock on hand, the amount of their sales until now they rank among the heaviest merchants west of Philadelphia. The present stock is entirely new and was bought before the recent rise in the price of goods. This was done in view of the